

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SUGGESTED REMOVAL OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

HOUSING QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday at noon. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir

REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SAVARY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E., (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. R. O. HUTCHISON, M.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIVAT, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTONE).

Hon. Mr. LUI CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTONE.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. R. O. HUTCHISON took the oath and his seat as a member of the Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Colonial Treasurer, on leave of absence from the Colony.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the meeting of the Council held on December 23rd, 1919, were confirmed and signed as correct.

PAPER.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table by command of H.E. the Governor, the Preliminary Report on the Purchase and Sale of Rice by the Government of Hongkong during the year 1919.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice given, asked the following questions, to which the Colonial Secretary replied:—

Q.—What steps is the Government taking for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Coroner's Jury with regard to the recent Victoria Gaol tragedy, in which two Warders lost their lives?

A.—The points raised by the verdict require a considerable amount of investigation and it is impossible to make a statement at present. It will probably be found desirable to appoint a Committee of investigation, on which perhaps the honourable member would be willing to serve.

Q.—Will the Government consider the advisability of establishing a Pasteur Institute in this Colony? What would be approximately the cost of doing so? Will the Government procure the services of a trained and fully qualified man, who has passed through the course at a Pasteur Institute?

A.—The matter is receiving consideration. In view of the very small number of cases occurring in the Colony and the existence of Pasteur Institutes within easy reach at Saigon and Shanghai it does not appear that it would be justifiable to incur any large expense, but it seems possible that a special building could be dispensed with, in which case no very considerable expense would be involved except for the salary of the officer required for the work. The normal work of the Bacteriological Institute is, however, becoming sufficiently large to justify the appointment of an additional assistant and it might be possible to obtain an officer trained in antirabic work for such a post. A serious difficulty is the maintenance of a constant supply of the necessary material for inoculation, which might not have to be used more than once in two or three years.

Q.—In view of the bad example set by the exhibition of crimes of violence and other criminal acts on cinema films, will the Government give directions to the Censors to refuse to pass films for exhibition in this Colony which show the execution of any of such crimes or criminal acts?

A.—It would be difficult to suppress all films that depicted crimes of violence as mere subsidiary incidents in long serials, as to do so would eliminate a very large proportion of the films received here. The censoring authorities have, however, been requested to give careful attention to the matter and in particular prohibit films in which crimes of violence and the use of firearms by evil-doers form the chief attraction.

Q.—What steps is the Government taking to secure the inclusion of Hongkong in the proposed Imperial Commercial Wireless Scheme?

A.—The matter was discussed in this Council on the 10th, April, 1919, and in a letter dated the 25th, April, the unofficial members were informed that the Officer Administering the Government considered that a high-powered Wireless Telegraph Station for commercial purposes was urgently required and that he was addressing the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject. No communication has as yet been received from the Secretary of State.

Q.—What facilities is the Government giving for the encouragement of Aerial Transport to and from this Colony?

A.—This Government is in communication with the Imperial Authorities on the subject. It is unable at present to make a statement.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: With regard, sir, to Question No. 2, I do not understand if the Government is going to take steps to do its best to establish a Pasteur Institute with trained assistance. The answer did not seem to be very clear on the point.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The question is irregular, but, with the permission of the Council, I will reply. The answer was somewhat obscure because the position is somewhat obscure; but I am endeavouring to obtain at present statistics as to the number of cases and other things, and if the number of cases is larger than I think it is, and the expenditure is very small, it will no doubt be possible to establish such an institution. There will certainly not be work enough for a trained officer, but I think there will be little difficulty in obtaining an assistant for the Bacteriological Institute for that work. There is a real difficulty in connection with the matter which I will explain privately to the hon. member at any time.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table by command of H.E. the Governor, Financial Minutes 1 and 2, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and this was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

The following resolutions were on the agenda in the name of the Colonial Secretary:—

1.—That Standing Order No. 11 be amended as follows:—

In sub-section (a) by the omission of all the words after "Chairman" and the substitution of the following words: "The Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, and the Unofficial Members of the Council."

In sub-section (c) by the omission of all the words after "Chairman" and the substitution of the words "the Treasurer, and the Unofficial Members of the Council."

2.—That Standing Order No. 12 be amended as follows:—

In line 1 by the omission of the words "either" and "or the Public Works Committee."

In line 3 by the omission of the words "either of such Committees" and the substitution of the words "the Committee."

In line 5 by the substitution of the word "the" for the word "such."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: With regard to the motion which stands in the name of the Colonial Secretary, I should like to say a few words in explanation. It is within the memory of the hon. members that at the first meeting at which I had the honour to preside, I said that I would give effect to the desire expressed by an unofficial member that all the unofficial members of the Council should be appointed to the Public Works Committee. I found on investigation that, in order to carry out the proposal, it would be necessary to amend Standing Order number 11, which provides that the Public Works Committee shall consist of the Director of Public Works as Chairman and four other members. That accounts for the second paragraph of the first part of the hon. member's motion. With regard to the first paragraph it will be observed that in section II of the Standing Orders it states that the Finance Committee shall consist of the Colonial Secretary and such officials, excepting the Governor or the Officer

Administering the Government. I think that hon. members will agree with my view that the Finance Committee, which consists of all the members of the Council with the exception of the President, is a very large committee and it will be better if some of the members not absolutely essential were dispensed with. The Finance Committee which I have been accustomed to work with for many years past consisted of myself as Colonial Secretary, the Controller of Revenue (who in this Colony would be the Treasurer), and all unofficial members of Council, and I think everybody agreed that it was a very satisfactory Committee as such. In this Colony the Colonial Secretary will obviously be Chairman, and the Treasurer is absolutely necessary as the natural officer to be on a Committee considering the expenditure. I consider it desirable that the Director of Public Works should be an ex-officio member of the Committee, and I think that the presence of all the other official members might be dispensed with. Of course, under section 13, it will be always possible for them to be present if they desired it. I think that that reform will be useful, and I will now ask the Colonial Secretary to move the amendment.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the first resolution, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: With reference to the motion now before the Council, I only have a few remarks to make. In the first place, sir, I have the honour for the first time during a long period of service in this Council of now being a member of the Public Works Committee, and will be one when this amendment is passed, and I should therefore like to say a few words about the second part of the resolution.

As is known by the hon. members, at the present time the Public Works Committee is convened at very irregular intervals, and is almost invariably convened at the suggestion of the Government. I do not think, sir, that it is a very satisfactory state of affairs at all. What I want to suggest for the consideration of your Excellency is that the Public Works Committee ought to meet at regular intervals; say six times a year, and let us say for the sake of argument, on the first Friday in every alternate month of the year. And, sir, I would suggest that prior to such regular meetings, say ten days or a fortnight before such meetings, the Director of Public Works, as Chairman, should circulate to the members of the Public Works Committee the proposed agenda, and that it may be permissible for any member of the Committee, on receipt of the agenda, to give notice to the Director of Public Works, as Chairman, of his desire to bring up any particular question which he wishes to discuss, and also to ask that papers upon that particular subject may be laid before the Committee at the meeting. I think, sir, that if that procedure be adopted the Public Works Committee will have some sort of control, and some sort of grasp over questions of municipal developments in this colony. At present the Committee meets at haphazard times and is only able to discuss the one specific question that the Government brings up. That is not a satisfactory position for a Public Works Committee to be in. It does not enable them to carry out as they ought to, the functions of a municipal committee or council. Once a year when the Budget is coming up for discussion there is a sort of full dress debate on public works and several other public matters. I think this is a wrong procedure and that the Public Works Committee ought, during the year, at stated intervals, to have a grasp of various municipal matters going on in the colony and that the members should have an opportunity of questioning the Chairman on matters of development, and also have an opportunity of bringing up such matters and asking for papers relating to such matters, as the public works of the colony. Of course I cannot expect your Excellency to give me an answer at the present moment, but I trust that my suggestions will meet with your careful consideration.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I should just like, without it being considered an answer, to make one or two observations in connection with what Mr. Pollock has said. I quite agree that if you have a Public Works Committee it is just that it should meet occasionally and do some work, and gather that the difficulty in the past has been due to the fact that it was rather hard to get the unofficial members to take an interest in such matters. The hon. member mentioned the question of the Estimates. I expressed at the time my surprise that the Public Works Committee had not gone more thoroughly into the matter of the Public Works expenditure.

If the committee were to meet at more frequent intervals I am sure it would be a good thing, but, as it is at present, I would deprecate regular sessions as either you may have no work to do and waste your time by meeting, or else you may have too much to do and you would have then to postpone it to some other time. I think it would be more convenient if members communicated with the Chairman privately beforehand, and then if they desire any point to be brought forward to arrange for a meeting.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second resolution, relating to Standing Order No. 12.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY: This is merely a consequential amendment as a result of the first.

Both resolutions were carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY: It is the custom at the first meeting of the Council that the names of the Standing Committee be announced. In view of the alterations to the Standing Orders it is not necessary to make any announcement as to the Finance Committee and the Public Works Committee. The only Standing Committee is the Law Committee to which I appoint the Attorney-General, as Chairman, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

SUGGESTED REMOVAL OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice given, moved the following resolutions:—

That, with a view to giving facilities for commercial expansion, a Committee of the Legislative Council be appointed, consisting of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and two Official and three Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, for the purpose of considering and reporting to this Council upon the resumption by the Hongkong Government of the Military Establishments on the Queen's Road and the terms and conditions of such resumption.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Sir, I think it will be admitted by those who are acquainted with the conditions of this Colony, and I am sure it must have struck your Excellency already, that there are very limited opportunities for office and business expansion in this Colony; and that, therefore, it would be desirable if we could arrive at such an arrangement that the military establishments on the Queen's Road should be removed to a more distant—a less central—spot, in order to give room for commercial and trade expansion in this Colony. I would venture to suggest that such a committee as the resolution proposes would be a suitable committee for bringing matters to a head. We should have on the Committee the highest military officer in the Colony, official members and also unofficial members as representing the taxpayers and the general public of the Colony. I think, sir, my main reason for suggesting that the Committee should be so composed is that it is obvious that unless a Committee of this character is appointed you will have an almost interminable quadrilateral correspondence between the military authorities, the War Office, the Colonial Office and the Government here. You will have the War Office passing the matter on to the Colonial Office and the Colonial Office passing the matter back here, and perhaps in some cases you will have the stream setting back the other way and you will have this Government communicating with the Colonial Office, and that office with the War Office, and so on. It seems highly desirable—and the unofficial members of this Council are of this opinion—that a Committee such as I propose should be appointed. We think this will save much correspondence and concrete proposals may be evolved for submission to the Colonial Office and the War Office as being the considered opinion of the highest military officer here and the official and unofficial members of the Council.

I think, sir, there can be no question that there are other sites which could be found for the military establishments of the Colony than this central situation, impeding commercial progress and expansion, and if such a Committee could meet I think it would produce speedy and satisfactory results. There is a considerable shortage of offices, and unless more accommodation is found it must result in European firms having to go down to the farther parts of the Colony which are reserved for Chinese offices and shops.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I should just like, without it being considered an answer, to make one or two observations in connection with what Mr. Pollock has said. I quite agree that if you have a Public Works Committee it is just that it should meet occasionally and do some work, and gather that the difficulty in the past has been due to the fact that it was rather hard to get the unofficial members to take an interest in such matters. The hon. member mentioned the question of the Estimates. I expressed at the time my surprise that the Public Works Committee had not gone more thoroughly into the matter of the Public Works expenditure.

If the committee were to meet at more frequent intervals I am sure it would be a good thing, but, as it is at present, I would deprecate regular sessions as either you may have no work to do and waste your time by meeting, or else you may have too much to do and you would have then to postpone it to some other time. I think it would be more convenient if members communicated with the Chairman privately beforehand, and then if they desire any point to be brought forward to arrange for a meeting.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second resolution, relating to Standing Order No. 12.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY: This is merely a consequential amendment as a result of the first.

Both resolutions were carried.

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The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second resolution, relating to Standing Order No. 12.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY: This is merely a consequential amendment as a result of the first.

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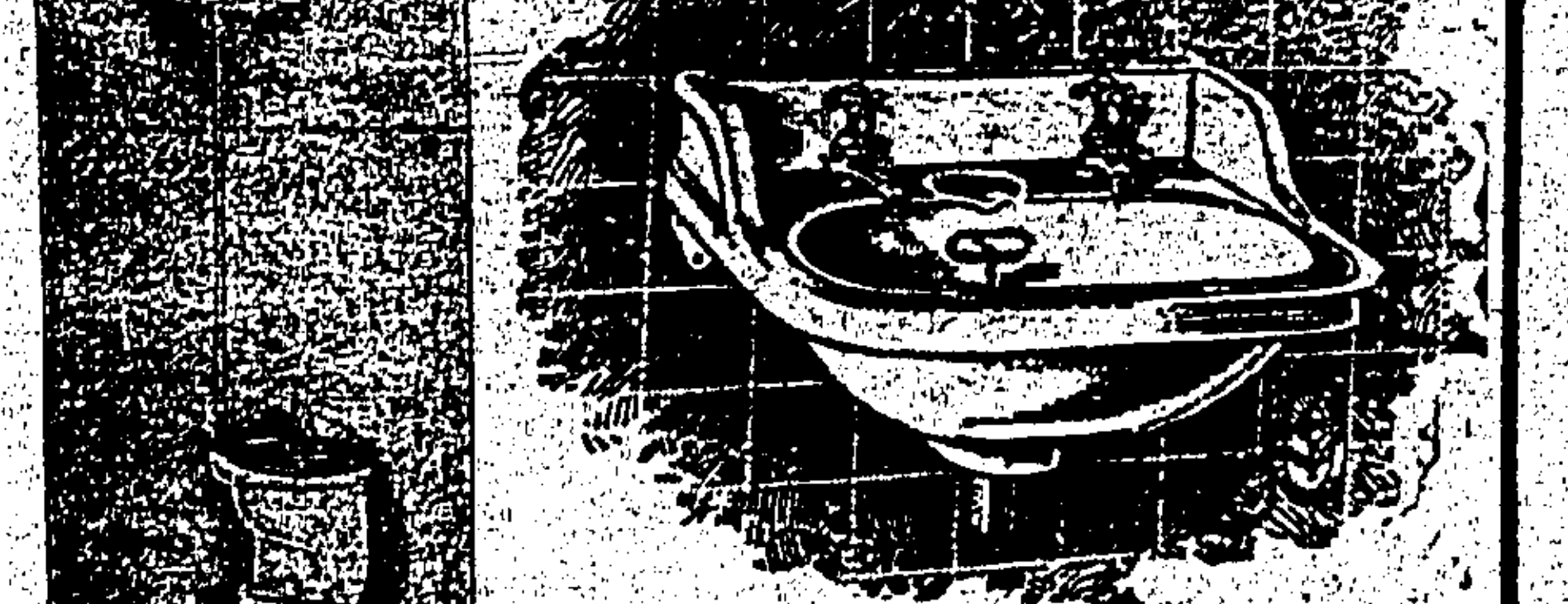
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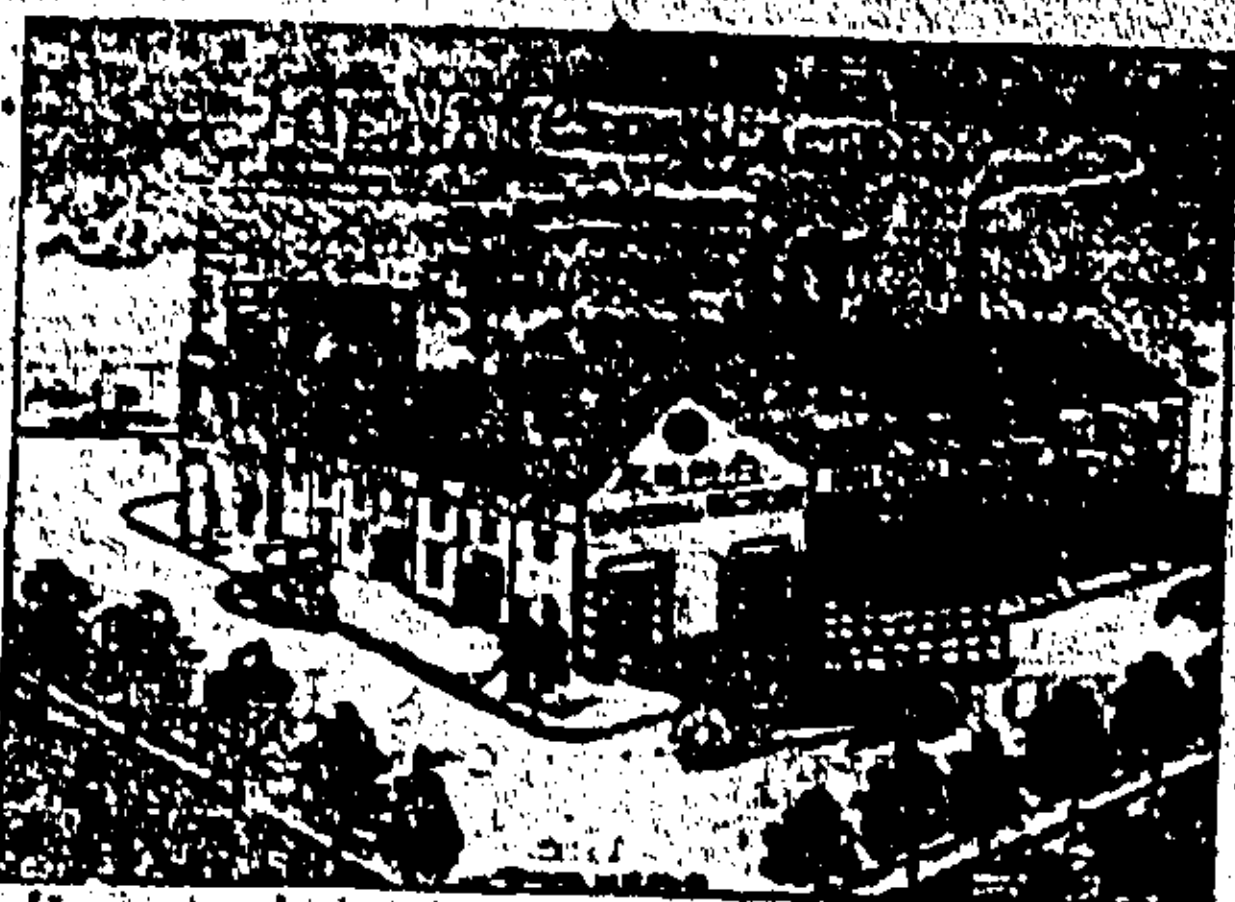
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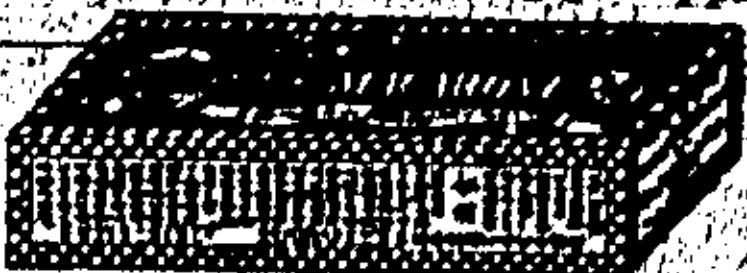
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from page 2.)

There can be no doubt about the pressing nature of this matter. With regard to the Colony having a right to consideration in this matter from the military authorities, it will be fresh in the minds of members of this Council what important contributions the Colony made to the war in man power and money, and in sending home clothing for the troops at the front. So far as the war itself is concerned this Colony played a very worthy part. In the matter of our old friend, the Military Contribution, I do not think it is quite realised what this Colony is doing. I would like to refer to the papers which were laid on the Council table on April 23rd, 1914, which was intended, no doubt, to be a very convincing answer by the War Office to the complaint made in this Council by the unofficial members that the Military Contribution was somewhat excessive. I do not think that paper there appears in despatch dated December 31st, 1913, from the War Office with reference to the cost of the garrison here in 1912 and 1913, and in working out the cost of the garrison for these years a number of items were put in, such items as medical services, board and lodging allowances, transport supplies, miscellaneous services and home effective charges, deferred pay and gratuities, showing that the War Office had every intention of making the bill as heavy as possible. The cost of garrisoning the Colony during 1912-1913 was given as \$214,000 and the Colony's contribution in respect thereof was \$143,000 odd. That certainly made it appear that the Colony was paying less than a quarter the cost of maintaining the garrison. Turning now to the figures for 1913, it will be seen that we are going to send home as military contribution \$2 million dollars, and if you fix the rate of exchange forward at a favourable rate you will be sending home in round figures \$2,700,000. Assuming the cost of the garrison now to be not largely in excess of the cost of the garrison in 1914, there seems every probability that instead of paying less than a quarter of the cost of the garrison, we shall be paying the full cost of the garrison for the year 1913. These are rather striking figures, and I think, sir, they should be taken into consideration by the military authorities when considering any claim which is made on them in connection with the removal of the military establishments from Queen's Road to some place which will not impede or inconvenience the commercial expansion of this Colony. I trust, sir, the Government will agree with the unofficial members that this is a very important matter and in thinking that a Committee of the sort I have mentioned is the speediest way of arriving at a solution of this matter, I will call upon my honourable friend Mr. Dowell to second this resolution, which, as I have stated, represents the unanimous opinion of the unofficial members of this Council.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. DOWELL.—I beg to second the resolution. I have nothing to add to the remarks Mr. Pollock has made on the subject. H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—I have listened with pleasure to the remarks of the hon. member, and I fully agree with him in regard to the matter being of very considerable importance. I am not sure that I agree that the Committee be suggested would be the most satisfactory method of settling some action taken in the matter. I quite appreciate what he said about a quadrilateral correspondence, of which, for ten years past, I have had a considerable experience. There would be really five sides to the correspondence. But there is a fatal obstacle to the acceptance of the hon. member's motion, because I think it will be impossible for my honourable friend, the General Officer Commanding, to serve on such a Committee without first getting the express permission of the War Office. Major-General YEATMAN.—That is so.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—I think that the best thing to do is to get an agreement here, and then endeavour to induce the authorities at home to fall in with the view. Whether it is well to proceed with the question of the Queen's Road establishment, Murray Barracks, or also to include the Kowloon establishment.

The Colonial Secretary.—Whitfield Barracks. H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—I was not thinking of Whitfield Barracks but the barracks on Nathan Road. It is highly desirable that we should move the military to a place equally suitable for military purposes and less inconvenient to the civilian. It is well to remember that the matter is going to cost a considerable sum of money. We cannot expect the military authorities to remove without providing them with some place to move to. We must not only provide the site, but the buildings as well. So I think it is very clear that the matter is going to involve the Colony in a very large expenditure. I do not think we can establish such a strong argument as he suggests on the military contribution and so forth. The answer to the statement that we are now paying the whole cost of the garrison, if correct, shows how small a proportion, if correct, in the past, and I shall be somewhat surprised if the cost of the garrison does not materially increase. The course I propose to adopt is to transmit to the Secretary of State the hon. member's motion with which, in principle, I am entirely in agreement, and ask him to induce

the War Office to agree to a joint investigation in the matter between the War Office and the Colonial Office. I think it will be most satisfactory if the undertaking is taken up by myself and my hon. and gallant friend and such other members who are pleased to place their services at our disposal. I will do my best to get the Secretary of State to consider the matter fully by placing the whole position before him, but I regret that, for technical reasons, I am unable to accept the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK.—Sir, I have got the right to reply according to Rule 26. We should be glad if the military establishment were removed from Kowloon as well as on this side. My motion was confined to the military establishment in Queen's Road, and my experience tells me that if you deal with matters in detail you may get them carried through, but if you do not, you may not carry them through. I shall be glad if your Excellency will get the military to move further away from Kowloon as well as Hongkong. In regard to the military establishment in Queen's Road, I do not merely refer to the Murray Barracks, but to other military establishments along Queen's Road much further east than that. With regard to this motion I think, sir, that in order to show that the unofficials feel very strongly on this point, and that they do desire that the matter may be pressed, we ought to press this motion to a division in this Council. I think that this will impress the authorities at home much more than if I said I did not press the motion. I think my motion ought to be pressed—I think all the unofficials press it—and I do not think any rules of red tape should stand in the way of the General Officer Commanding sitting on the Committee. I will further point out that I gave notice of this motion as long ago as the 23rd of last month, and there was plenty of time in the interval to have communicated with the War Office by telegram and to have got the sanction for the General Officer Commanding to sit on the Committee, which I think it would have been hard for the War Office to have refused having regard to the fact that the unofficials were supported by the Government. Therefore, sir, I regret I must press the matter to a division.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—For the reasons which I have indicated I am afraid it will be useless for me to accept the motion. You the reason that the General Officer Commanding will not be able to take part in it without the permission of the War Office. The motion was then put and His Excellency declared "the hon. member has a division."

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK.—I had already asked for a division.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—The hon. member never mentioned the word division. But I will put the question again: Aye or No? The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—We are not expected, sir, to know what the procedure of other Councils has been. We can only follow the procedure of the past in this Council. I ask for a division.

On the vote being taken there voted: Aye.—The Hon. Mr. S. H. DOWELL, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Noes.—The Hon. Mr. John Johnston and all the Official members.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., moved the following resolution, of which previous notice had been given:—That the various Housing Schemes for different sections of the community in various districts of the Colony be now referred by the Government to the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council, with power to that Committee, to make suggestions as to the carrying out and financing of such schemes and as to the improvement of the methods of communication with the outlying districts which are sought to be developed by such schemes.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK in moving the resolution said:—Sir, we have heard from time to time during the last twelve months that the Government proposed to undertake various schemes with reference to housing, but sir, as we know, the housing situation, especially in Kowloon, has reached a very acute stage. With reference to Kowloon, in particular, I should like to ask what has happened to the Salisbury Road. That proposal was subsequently modified to one of erecting flats in Salisbury Road. I should like to know whether anything is likely to be done in that respect. With further regard to Kowloon, there are, as your Excellency pointed out, certain sites, along Nathan Road which are occupied by stable for mules, and it must strike anybody going through Kowloon that none of these sites but the whole length of Nathan Road on the west side of it would be suitable and should be utilised for housing accommodation. Another good site is between the road leading up to the rifle range and the Kowloon Railway line. There is a very fine site there which could be utilised for building, and I hope the Government will be able to make some land. Another point, sir, which strikes anybody going to Kowloon is that there are certain comparatively large spaces of ground not very far from the ferry which are still not built upon, and it would seem that these spaces of ground ought to be utilised.

The Colonial Secretary.—Near Tsim-sha-tui.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—Not only Salisbury Road, but at the back of Humphreys' flats. In connection with this question of housing, it is well known that the Government is giving financial assistance on this side for the erection of flats, and it seems only reasonable that assistance of some sort should be given for the erection of houses in Kowloon. Of course, sir, in the erection of cheap houses, the land question is very important. It is necessary that land should be made available at moderate terms, and that only a moderate sum should be charged as Crown rent. Also, sir, in connection with Kowloon, as your Excellency is aware, there is the question of developing the outlying portion of Kowloon, around Shamshui, and if that part is to be developed it is obvious that there should be reasonable means of communication. Roads must be made fit to carry some form of service which would bring people to Tsim-sha-tui and the Star Ferry fairly cheaply and fairly quickly.

With regard to the question of the outlying districts, I made a speech on the subject of the housing problem which was fully reported in the "South China Morning Post" of April 10th, 1918. No doubt your Excellency will refer to that speech, and I need not go into the points again. There is no doubt, sir, as I stated just now, that the one very important thing is the question of financial assistance. Land must not be too dear, otherwise it will not be possible for people of moderate means to become the owners of their own houses. Another point in the development of the new districts is the erection of a standard type of building, a certain standard type of house and standard building materials, leading to facilities of erection and economy in building.

Another point is the financing. In the Crown leases there should be a standard rent, that is a certain maximum rent for a particular type of house. That condition would bind people down against changing any higher rent for a particular type of house, and it would have the effect of preventing speculators coming in from outside and buying up houses and then putting up the rentals. I have no doubt that your Excellency is acquainted with the fact that money has come in sometimes from the outside and that houses giving a comparatively small return have been bought, and the purchaser has put up the rent with a view to reselling the house at a profit. I do not want, sir, to repeat what any member can read in the columns of the "Morning Post" of April 10th, 1918. There is also the question whether it is worth while for the Government to take up the question of introducing into this Colony some law relating to Building Societies. Another point I mentioned on the question of municipal development was the public debt of this colony being comparatively small, the question of obtaining the assent of the Secretary of State to limit term loans for the purpose of building development. I do not think I need say more now on the subject, more especially as I have been given to understand by the hon. the Colonial Secretary that the Government is prepared to accept the principle of this resolution. I will now ask the Hon. Mr. Parr to second the motion.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.—I beg to second the resolution. The matter is one of the utmost urgency to the development of this Colony, and so long as it remains unsettled our advancement will be impeded. It will be agreed, I think, that it cannot be settled without the assistance of the Government. I have heard the rumour that an intimation has been sent home that married men ordered out to this station are advised not to bring their wives and families, because there are no houses for them to live in. It was necessary to send home such intimation it must remain a discredit to the Colony, and the sooner the matter is settled the better.

The Colonial Secretary.—Sir, when the hon. member and learned member sent in his motion dealing with the general housing question of the Colony and the extreme need for more accommodation, I was glad to see it, because it is a question in which during the last eighteen months I have taken considerable interest. The subject divides itself into two parts in my opinion. It became acute after the report of Lieut. Olshak, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, was received. It became perfectly clear from his report that the overcrowding in the City of Victoria made it fairly certain that the seriousness of any epidemic of disease would be enhanced greatly by that overcrowding, and it was essential that steps should be taken to provide housing accommodation for a very large population, elsewhere than in the centre of the City of Victoria. I took up that subject, and the recommendations I made will be considered in due course. It is a very large and difficult subject, and a very much more serious one in my opinion, than the subject raised by the Hon. member. The other half of the subject is practical one dealing with the wording of the motion, says "different sections" of the community—with the housing of the European community and the housing of the European class Chinese. With regard first with the proposal I laid before the Council for building a hotel and flats in Kowloon. We had money for the work, or thought we had, and things had reached the stage of architects being on the point of making preliminary plans, when the owners of the land, requisitioned under the local scheme, bethought themselves that there was no reason why the profits

made under this scheme should be devoted to improvements beneficial to the Colony, such as providing hotel and housing accommodation, and also extending facilities for education among the various classes of the community. They saw no reason why the money should be devoted to those purposes, but thought that the money should come back into their own pockets. I must leave the community of this Colony to judge which is the better way of disposing of profits, which may be considered war profits, and which would have gone at home into the imperial exchequer. The Government, in view of the action taken, which may in time come before the courts, do not feel in a position to spend any of those profits on the proposals until the courts have finally dealt with the matter. Therefore, the Colony has been deprived of what it urgently needs—hotel accommodation, and money, which might have been advanced for the purpose of building houses when the scheme of building flats was given up. The University also has been deprived of a quarter of a million of dollars, and education generally of a sum of five lakhs of dollars. With regard to the Hon. Member's statement about Nathan Road, the west side, the whole strip a quarter of a mile long, has already been the subject of discussion. The only other vacant land is that beyond Austin Road and Jordan Road which will be built upon possibly before very long. There are certain reasons why the land beyond Jordan Road has not been built upon and they are under consideration. The land between the Rifle Range, King's Park, and the railway line is available to the extent of about ten acres, and proposals were made some months ago, that under an agreement which exists between the Colonial Government and the Military authorities, the land should be taken over by the Colonial Government. The cost is rather over \$50,000, and a sum of \$100,000 has been provided in the Estimates for this year for building houses on that land. Possibly 40 houses of different sizes will be built there, and this will, I hope, tend to relieve the situation at Kowloon. With regard to Chatham Road there is a large area of land, some six or seven acres, unbuilt upon. This has been the subject of correspondence between the Government and the owners, some of the religious societies of Hongkong, who express a great desire to build a school on the site. This matter is still being considered, and I hope some means will be devised for putting that large area of land to a proper use—that of housing.

With regard to the advances made to the Humphreys Estate Company as regards Kowloon, to which the hon. and learned member referred, out of the sums lent by the Government it is proposed to build eighteen flats on land already in possession of the company and the principal stipulation made is that the net return in rents should not be more than eight per cent. as long as any money is owing to the Government. The eight per cent. on capital expended includes, of course, not only the cost of erection, but the original cost of the land, and the hon. and learned member then raised the important point that land should be available, on moderate terms, for building purposes. Sir, he is speaking of the old colony, where land is in tremendous demand. I should be very glad if he could submit a scheme whereby the land could be made available, for building, on really moderate terms. He speaks of restrictions whereby a certain rent only should be charged and a certain type of house built, so that speculators will fight shy of buying land. That may be, but I really do not think that the Government should be asked to do anything except advance money. No doubt there may be other ways of doing it, but this is certainly not the one way. There would be no great demand for the land for building on moderate rentals. While the auction principle of selling land is in force, it is obvious that prices will run up. The hon. member referred to means of communication from that neighbourhood, and for suitable roads. All the subject of suggestions to the Public Works Committee. There are developments of areas in contemplation near Shamshui, and the construction of wide roads in that neighbourhood is proceeding. To make the existing roads in Kowloon suitable for heavy traffic, I understand would be a very expensive business, and when the subject of it is settled it will have to be undertaken. There is a large sum down in the Estimates, \$100,000, for improving the roads in Kowloon, but that is only a fraction of the sum required. I read the hon. member's speech as reported in the "South China Morning Post" of the 10th, 1919, with great interest and I found we were agreed on most points mentioned, and I am sure his proposals will receive every consideration. In much of the new building at Shamshui a standard type of house has been erected and it has proved a very satisfactory one and I hope that when the building operations on the reclaimed land are started that the same type of house will be erected. When money is loaned by the Government no doubt various restrictions as to standard houses and standard rents would be imposed. I would like to refer to what the Government is actually doing. Right now we are being erected on the Ridge at Leighton Hill, Happy Valley, and twelve houses at the foot of that hill. There are some large houses being erected on the Peak and I hope that very shortly a large area in the Peak district will be available for building, and that we will proceed at once to

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SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE AS A NAVAL BASE.

NEW EXPENDITURE NECESSARY IN HONGKONG.

Fuller details are now available of Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe's report to the Commonwealth Cabinet upon the sea defence of Australia. Australians says the Sydney correspondent of *The Times*, had rather come to regard Sydney as the hub of Commonwealth naval activities, and Viscount Jellicoe's surveying the Pacific from China to Peru, has selected Singapore as the better naval base for the Imperial Fleet which he wishes to see in it. His reasons are best given in his own words: "Australia, in common with the rest of the Empire, is dependent on the security of her sea communications, but Australia is also faced with the problem of invasion, due to the attractions offered by the great potential value of the land and the very small population occupying it. The final decision of war must in any case depend on the result in the main theatre, wherever that may be, support to Australia would naturally be forthcoming if the international situation in other directions permitted. None the less it is undoubtedly the case that great damage could be done to Australia under certain circumstances before the Mother Country could intervene. These are the reasons which render necessary naval and military forces located in Australia. It is not possible to consider the naval requirements of Australia without taking account also of the naval requirements of the Pacific and Indian Oceans as a whole. The question is one of co-operation between the naval forces of the Empire stationed in Far Eastern waters. Sea communications in Indian and Chinese waters, as well as in the remainder of the Pacific, are matters of concern to the people of Australia and New Zealand; and, conversely, the safety of sea communications in the South Pacific and in China are of interest to the people of India. Similarly the safety of the bases at Colombo and Singapore is vital to Australia and New Zealand; and the safety of Sydney and other naval bases in the South Pacific, and of Singapore and Colombo, is of greatest importance to India. Even the prosperity of South Africa is associated, though in a lesser degree, with this question, whilst Canada is greatly concerned in the matter. It will be seen, therefore, that the Far Eastern naval problem is one which concerns the Empire as a whole. Only one conclusion can be drawn, viz., that the Far Eastern Fleet should be provided by those constituent parts of the Empire, including Great Britain, for which it is of vital necessity, and that there should be the closest co-operation with unity of direction in war, between the various squadrons composing that fleet. I am of opinion that the general direction of the operations of the Far Eastern Fleet should be delegated by the Admiralty to a flag officer of a high rank residing on shore at Singapore, and assisted by a strong staff. The Commander-in-Chief afloat and the flag officers commanding the unit of the Far Eastern Fleet should all come under his command in war, although, except when placed under his command for the purposes of fleet exercises, the Dominion navies would not come under him in peace. The Admiral in chief command at Singapore should visit such places in the Pacific and Indian Oceans as are of importance for naval purposes in war, in order that he may have a very intimate knowledge of the general situation. It would also be most desirable that he should visit the Dominions so that he may become familiar with the problems which confront them. He should be assisted in his duties by information furnished to him by the Naval Board of Australia, and the naval authorities of other Dominions, should they follow Australia's example in regard to fleet units; and he should, of course, be in constant touch with the Admiralty and the officers commanding the British squadrons in China and the East Indies. Reference has been made to the importance of Singapore as a naval base. It is undoubtedly the naval key to the Far East, and Colombo is only second in importance to Singapore. In both places, as well as in Hongkong, early expenditure is most necessary—first, to enable these bases to cope with the docking of, and repairs to, modern capital ships; and, secondly, to improve their defences.

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No. 8, Bunko, Koto.

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large number of houses of varying sizes. If we can get the land near the Rifle Range, as I hope we will, we can build there another forty houses. If the hon. member will get to know what the housing problem is, if he will let us know what number of houses are required, apart from hotel accommodation, it will be very useful. The Government is in entire sympathy with the motion of the hon. member and, with a slight variation of it, is prepared to accept it. I propose that down to the word "Committee" the motion should stand, and then proceed: "to make such suggestions relating thereto and also to the question of the improvement of the means of communication with the outlying districts as may appear suitable." I may say that the reason for that alteration is that under the Royal Instructions it is laid down that all proposals for expenditure must emanate from the Government. No doubt, the Director of Public Works will be glad to receive any suggestions from members of the Committee, and though they may not be put forward in any formal report they will be very useful to the Government when considering the financing of any important scheme for the development of housing accommodation.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I am prepared to accept the amendment of the Colonial Secretary. I put in the word "suggestions" thinking that it might meet the case.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston: There is one point, sir, that I think you did not make quite clear. I think you referred to owners of steamships other than the European companies.

The Colonial Secretary: I referred to the local steamers under the local requisition scheme, and the arrangements with the Shipping Controller, whereby the Government took over 14 ships in all.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—The course I suggest is that the Public Works Committee should look into the matter and that the Chairman should issue papers on the various schemes giving as many details as possible. It is hardly necessary for me to observe that it is a case where the Public Works Committee should meet privately, as we do not want information of the various schemes on the part of the hon. member also raised the question of the limitation of house rent. It is a very difficult question and has been attacked in various countries in various ways. I confess one great difficulty is getting clear knowledge on the subject. If the Committee can devise a scheme for the limitation of rents, which will not defeat the object, I shall be extremely glad to receive advice on that subject. We are in a difficult position, and if we limit rent to what we think is reasonable, and what the land owners may regard as unreasonable, you will check the development of building, which is even more desirable than low rents. You will never get cheap houses at cheap rents in this Colony, and the point is to get enough houses. At present there are not even enough houses. I expect that the report of the house famine is being much exaggerated. One or two people without houses can make as much noise as twenty when trying to influence public opinion. I agree with the Colonial Secretary that the Committee should endeavour to find out what is the actual shortage of houses. It may be only a few tens or it may be a hundred. In a case of that kind it is wise to make enquiries. The hon. member raises the possibility of Government raising money at short-term loans with a view to lending to house owners. One cannot expect to get money at a low rate of interest, and we cannot raise it at a high interest and lend it at a low one; therefore the rent of a house cannot be as low as one could hope. These and other difficulties confront you when you consider the question of a system of restricting rents, and if you succeed in restricting rents the people who build houses will say that it is better to put their money in some other business where they are not to be troubled by restrictions, and where they will get a better interest for it. However, this is a matter which will receive the full consideration of the Committee, and I shall be glad to receive any suggestion from you at any time. I trust that you will not devote yourselves to giving a general report, but to giving your advice on the subject. The motion as read by the Colonial Secretary is accepted.

The motion was then put as follows and agreed to:—

That the various Housing Schemes for different sections of the community in various districts of the Colony be now referred by the Government to the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council, with power to that Committee to make such suggestions relating thereto and also to the question of the improvement of the means of communication with the outlying districts as may appear suitable.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS (EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS UNDER SEAL)

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled: an Ordinance to make provision with regard to the execution of instruments under seal by the agents of certain foreign corporations.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—English law requires that where an agent is to execute an instrument under seal his authority must also be under seal. Certain foreign corporations, e.g., French and Belgian corporations, have no common seal and accordingly they cannot comply with this rule. This rule is purely technical now, and this Bill proposes to negative it for foreign corporations incorporated in countries where such an authority need not be under seal. It is made retrospective mainly for the security of leasehold titles in the Colony. The point has only recently been taken here by purchasers.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER FORCE

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled: an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Volunteer force.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE TREATY OF PEACE ORDER

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled: an Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this bill is to adapt the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, to the circumstances of this Colony. The Order applies to the whole of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates, except the self-governing dominions and India, and Articles 3 of the Order contemplate that the Legislatures of the Colonies and Protectorates to which the Order applies shall legislate for the purpose of adapting the Order to those Colonies and Protectorates. The Order will come into operation when the Treaty of Peace comes into force. The Order was published in the *London Gazette* of the 24th October, 1919, and in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 9th January, 1920.

2.—The modifications created by the bill are all matters of detail such as the substitution of dollar amounts for sterling, references to Hongkong Ordinances instead of to English Acts, and the substitution of the Governor for the Board of Trade as the authority for certain administrative functions.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR FREDERICK LUGARD

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—Before adjourning I would like to remind you that this is the first meeting of the year and among the honours published on the first day of the year was the appointment of a former President of this Council, Sir Frederick Lugard, to be a member of the His Majesty's Privy Council. I am sure that all the friends of Sir Frederick were pleased that the honour had been conferred upon him, and only wish that it had been a higher one. If it is in accordance with the general wish, I shall ask the Clerk of the Council to write to him conveying our cordial congratulations. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock: I heartily support it. The Council then adjourned till next week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

LEGAL EXPENSES

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$200 in aid of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Other Charges, Extra Legal Expenses.

The Chairman: It appears that last year while the Crown Solicitor was away there was a heavy Criminal Sessions and it was necessary to employ prosecuting Counsel, the cost being \$200. The vote was agreed to.

VOTE FOR PUBLIC WORKS

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Labour and Unions.

The Chairman:—There is an outstanding balance on the Duddell Street conveniences of \$400. The erection of a urinal in Condit Road, which was held back owing to a set-back of the roadway at the point, is now being proceeded with and it is necessary therefore to have it in the nature of a re-vote for \$1,700. The balance at Barker Road costs \$2,000. The total is \$4,500, but the last vote was for \$2,500, leaving a balance of \$2,000, now before the Finance Committee. The vote was agreed to.

COMPANY MEETINGS

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held, yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Sir Paul Chater, president, and the others present were the Hon. Mr. John Johnston, and Pere Robert (Directors), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. G. W. Barton, L. S. Greenhill, H. M. H. Nemaze, E. M. Sadick, Li Tse Fong, and M. S. Northcote (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—The net profits for the year amount to \$108,232.70 as against \$98,840.73 for 1918 and \$94,927.57 for 1917. This satisfactory result is due to the gradual expiry of old leases at low rentals and for long periods which were granted by the original owners of our property when the buildings were first ready for occupation, and which have since been re-let at rates more commensurate with the present demand for office accommodation. There are still a few of these old leases yet to expire. Our property to-day is fully occupied and in good order.

For the first time in our annals we declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend at the same rate.

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze. The appointment as Directors of the Hon. Mr. John Johnston and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard was confirmed on the motion of Pere Robert, seconded by Mr. E. Sadick.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnston was re-elected a Director on the proposition of Mr. G. W. Barton, seconded by Mr. L. S. Greenhill.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-elected auditors, at a remuneration of \$150 each, on the proposition of Mr. Li Tse Fong, seconded by Mr. Northcote.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held, yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. John Johnston presided, and there were present also, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors), Pere Robert, Messrs. J. H. Beth, L. N. Lee, Bell Irving, Lo Cheung Shiu, and E. M. Sadick (shareholders), and Mr. M. S. Northcote (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—The net profits for the year amount to \$61,671.73 as compared with \$30,753.83 for 1918. Our revenue from rents has, I regret to say, fallen from \$40,924.85 in 1918 to \$19,340.13 owing to the cessation of a large portion of rents derived from coal storages on K. M. Lot 49, which had ceased shortly before the end of 1919 and contrary to our expectation, did not revive during 1919. It is to be hoped, however, that some part of this loss may again come into occupation during the current year as we have already had some enquiry therefor.

During the year the Government resumed possession of our Kowloon Farm Lot 11.

The debit side of our profit and loss account shows a decrease in expenditure by reason of a smaller bill for repairs and the saving of Government rates upon land formerly owned and now vacant. Our investment in shares remains unchanged, while that in mortgages has increased and now stands at \$259,000 at good rates of interest. Your directors recommend the payment of the usual dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid-up capital, after payment of which we carry forward the sum of \$914,380.95, a sum slightly less than for the year before.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Pere Robert. Messrs. A. H. Compton and C. S. Gubbay were re-elected directors on the proposition of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Bell Irving.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-appointed auditors, at a remuneration of \$50 each, on the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, seconded by Mr. E. Sadick.

This was all the business.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. yesterday, the Hon. Mr. John Johnston presiding. The others present were Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors), Pere Robert, Messrs. Lo Cheung Shiu, L. N. Lee, Bell Irving, Ho Leung, L. S. Greenhill, E. Sadick, Li Tse Fong, N. V. Croucher, and E. J. Chapman (shareholders), and Mr. M. S. Northcote (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—The profits for the year under review (after payment of all charges including managing directors', directors', and auditors' fees) amount to \$682,206.87 as compared with \$401,757.83 for 1918. To this must be added the sum of \$104,505.91, the amount brought forward from last year, giving a total of \$786,712.78 available for distribution. From this there has already been paid an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share, or \$175,000, and it is now proposed to deal with the balance of \$611,712.78 in the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of \$4.50 per share \$2,250,000.00
To pay a bonus of \$5 per share 2,500,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff 7,306.00
To write off furniture account 2,005.92
To carry forward 127,500.88
\$4,111,502.88

all of which will, no doubt, meet with your approval.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORT

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

The report of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., states:—

The Directors beg to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1919. The profit on working was \$998,120.00 as compared with \$985,048.24 in 1918. The net profit for the year after deducting Directors' and Auditors' fees, and paying for repairs is \$899,179.37. The amount brought forward from last year is \$40,323.96 making a total of \$939,503.33 available for appropriation.

The directors recommend the following:—

To pay a dividend of \$5 per share \$480,000.00
To pay a bonus of \$1.50 per share 150,000.00
To write off launches 8,000.00
To write off lighters 27,000.00
To write off machinery and plant 14,750.00
To write off wharves 64,077.00
To write off West Point wharf 9,000.00
To write off railways and rolling stock 19,000.00
To write off buildings 25,000.00
To carry forward to new account 166,908.23
\$839,703.23

During the year Messrs. A. S. D. Coulson and A. O. Lang retired and their places were taken by Messrs. D. K. Moore and J. W. C. Bonnar. Messrs. C. S. Gubbay and A. David retired according to the Articles of Association and being eligible offered themselves for re-election.

Auditors—Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

SPORT

CRICKET

I.R.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in a friendly match against the Royal Navy on the latter's ground on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—A. H. Bumjahn (capt.), A. el Arculi, G. C. Earde, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, N. M. Bux, S. A. Ismail, S. M. Moosa, S. Moosdeen, and D. O. de Silva.

O.S.C.C. "A" v. CRAIGENGOWER "A"

The following will represent the Civil Service in their home match against Craigengower at 2 p.m. to-morrow:—T. Crocker (capt.), A. S. Anderson, F. Bacon, H. F. Bevan, Burden, R. Duncan, E. C. Fincher, S. Hamer, G. T. Knight, H. W. Sandford, and G. H. Haskett.

K.C.C. v. CHINESE R.C.

The following have been selected to play for the K.C.C. at Kowloon to-morrow, play starting at 2.15 p.m.:—T. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, J. V. Braga, W. T. Elson, J. C. Fletcher, A. C. Brown, D. M. Goodall, A. W. Ramsay, W. L. Weiser, K. R. Masakili, A. de Souza.

THE MARATHON RACE

One hundred and four entries have been received for the above race, the latest including 27 each from the H.K.S.B. R.C.A., and the 74th Punjab, and 8 from the 2/22nd Punjab. A complete list of entrants, together with all other necessary information and instructions, will be published after the closing date. Messrs. H. Ruttenjoe & Son have kindly presented the "Peter Dawson" Cup as second prize.

THE MARATHON RACE

The revenue of the Company from ordinary sources shows a gain over previous years and your directors feel justified in increasing the amount of the final return to shareholders to a figure which will show a net 8 per cent. on the capital. This, I trust, will meet with approval.

During the year under review the opportunity has been taken to dispose of certain property in the West end of the Colony hitherto used as godowns, at prices which show a considerable profit on original cost, and distribution to shareholders has been made accordingly.

As usual, the work of our staff has been all that could be desired and your directors feel sure that you will support the appropriation made to allow for a bonus being paid.

Mr. Shelton Hooper, who has held the position of Secretary to the Company since the date of its birth in 1889, retired at the end of the year. His work, not only in connection with this Company but also in the general interests of the Colony as a whole, has proved invaluable, and he takes with him the best wishes of a large number of friends, amongst whom may be counted your directors, who realize and fully appreciate the manner in which he has carried out his services to the public with considerable credit to himself, and, therefore, to this Company.

The appointment of Mr. G. W. Barton to the Directorship was confirmed on the motion of Pere Robert, seconded by Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu.

Mr. G. W. Barton and Sir Robert Ho Tung were re-elected Directors on the proposition of Mr. L. N. Lee, seconded by Mr. Bell Irving.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-appointed auditors, with a remuneration of \$500 each, on the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Greenhill.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

"EVERYTHING FOR TENNIS"

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" - - \$16.50 ea.
DAVIS' "ARGUS" - - \$18.00
"RISELEY"
"HEXAGON" \$16.50
"UNITY" - - \$12.50
M.C.C. "VARSITY" - \$8.00

TENNIS POSTS, TENNIS NETS,
TENNIS BALLS (1920),
COURT MARKERS.

CENTRE GUIDES,
RACKET GUT RACKET SCORING
COVERS. PRESERVER. PRESSES. BOOKS.

RANSOMES'

ALL-BRITISH

LAWN MOWERS

10" PRICE \$3.00 each.

14" " \$40.00 "

18" " \$55.00 "

EVERY PART INTERCHANGEABLE.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, SCHOOLS AND SERVICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPOST & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,
TOP FLOOR,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA

GRAND OPERA RECORDS

"RIGOLETTO"

77039 | PARI SIAMO STRACCIARI
A5290 | MIO PADRE SOP. & BAR. DUET
A5709 | RIGOLETTO-QUARTETTE SEXTETTE
A5813 | TUTTE LE FESTE AL TEMPIO SOP. & TEN. DUET
E IL SOI DELL' ANIMA

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 345

SPECIAL SHOW OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN
BLACK, BROWN & WHITE
FOR ALL OCCASIONS

GLACE KID. FOR
CALE. DRESS WEAR
PATENT. WALKING
BUCKSKIN. GOLF
& TENNIS
CANVAS. Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

1ST FLOOR, No. 25, Des Vaux Road
Central. Suitable for Office.
Apply to—
C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
333

FOR SALE.

SUPER SIX MACLOUGHLIN MOTOR
CAR, upholstered in real leather, all
latest improvements and in splendid
condition. Possession March 1st, owner leaving
Colony.
Apply—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
334

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN,
CANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 63, immediately
behind the Russian Consulate, with an
area of 18,845 square feet, measuring 90 x
140 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent
to Western Exit leading to Coast Road
berth, Shamshui Railway and Grand Trunk
Line to Hankow, now in construction.
Apply to—
HERBERT DENT & Co.
335

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the
above-named Company will be CLOSED
from FRIDAY, the 8th day of February,
1920 to MONDAY, the 16th day of February,
1920, both days inclusive.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.
By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
336

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a
SECOND EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the above-named
Company (Notice of which was duly given
on the 13th day of January, 1920) will be
held at the Registered Office of the Company,
St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 16th day of FEBRUARY,
1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of considering and if thought fit
confirming as Special Resolutions the resolu-
tions set out underneath which were duly
passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company
held on the 23rd day of January, 1920,
viz:—

"That the Capital of the Company be
increased to Three million dollars
(\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two
hundred and forty thousand (\$240,000)
shares of Ten dollars (\$10) each
"ranking for dividend and in all other
"respect pari passu with the existing
"shares in the Company."
"That the New Articles already approved
"by this Meeting and for the purpose of
"identification thereof subscribed by the
"Chairman, be and the same are hereby
"approved, and that such Articles be
"and they are hereby adopted as the
"Articles of the Company to the exclu-
"sion of and in substitution for all the
"existing Articles thereof."

"And the said Resolution will be
"proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:
"That it is desirable to capitalize
"the sum of \$200,000.00 standing to
"the credit of the Company's Reserve
"Fund, and accordingly that for the
"purpose of effecting such capitaliza-
"tion a bonus of \$10 per share on
"each of the issued shares of the
"Company be and the same is hereby
"declared and that the Board be and
"they are hereby authorized to satisfy
"such bonus by the distribution
"amongst the persons who are re-
"gistered as holders of the issued \$10
"shares of the Company on the 24th
"day of one of the unissued \$10
"shares of the Company credited as
"fully paid up in respect of such
"shares of the Company held by such
"persons as aforesaid and in satis-
"faction of such aforesaid bonus,
"and that such shares rank for
"dividends and in all other respects
"as from the first day of March,
"1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Associa-
tion may be seen at any time before the
second meeting, except Saturdays and
Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and
4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the
Company, or at the Office of Messrs.
Johnson, Stokes & Master, Princes' Build-
ing, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
339

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCING FROM 8 P.M.

On these occasions the charge for Tea will
be \$1.00 per head, and for Table d'Hôte
dinner at \$3.00 per head, exclusive of
wines.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
340

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD
CHAMPIONSHIP left to Colony held
under the auspices of the VICTORIA
RECREATION CLUB.
Entries close on JANUARY 31st, and are to
be accompanied by entrance fee of \$2.
The number of points to be played and
other arrangements will be decided at a
Meeting of the Competitors.
The competition is open to all in the
Colony.
R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary,
Victoria Recreation Club.
293

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1845 and 2633 for 3
and 1 old silver shares Nos. 10649/10680
and 10138 respectively standing in the books of
the Society in the name of EDWARD WILLIAM
MATTIANG of YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, have been
declared LOST and if at the expiration of
one month from the date hereof the above
documents be not forthcoming the same will
be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1920. [337]

INTER-MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

WETTER CREEK PUMPING INSTALLATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for pumping
plant capable of discharging 60,000
gallons per minute against a total head of
13 feet.
Specifications of detailed requirements can
be obtained on application to the under-
signed.
J. R. LYNNESS,
c/o British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.
Tientsin, January 18th, 1920. [339]

WANTED.

LADY returning England with 3 children
ages 11, 7, & 6 by "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,"
on March 11th, from Hongkong desires com-
municate with lady travelling by same
steamer who would be willing to help with
Children. Terms to be arranged on
application.
Apply—
A. WILSON,
Custom House, Canton.
330

WANTED.

LADY and Gentleman going to Vancouver
with 3 Children ages 7, 4, and 2 by
"MONTAGNA" on March 16th from Hong-
kong desire communicate with lady travel-
ling by the same steamer who would be
willing to help with the Children. Terms
to be arranged on application.
Apply—
Mrs. HORNELL,
No. 111, The Peak.
319

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

FOR Sale: PREMIER 7-passenger touring
motor car. In first class condition.
Electric lights, starter and gear shift. Two
spare tyres. Owner leaving the Colony.
For price and inspection apply:
DRAGON MOTOR CO.,
24, Des Vaux Road, Tel. 462.
318

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEER

(BY ORDER OF THE SECOND
MORTGAGEE).

PARTICULARS

AND

CONDITIONS OF SALE

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY,

KNOWN AS No. 15, SAI WOO LANE

To be Sold By

PUBLIC AUCTION

On

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th day of February, 1920, at 3 P.M.,

at his Sales Room,

By

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Being all those pieces or parcels of ground
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known
and Registered in the Land Office as The
REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION 8
of Marine Lot No. 91 and the REMAINING
PORTION OF SECTION 9 of Marine Lot
No. 92. The said premises are held for the
term of 999 years granted by two Crown
Leases dated respectively the 24th day of
September 1852, subject to the payment of
the ANNUAL CROWN RENT of 22 lbs. and
20 p. 6d. respectively and to the per-
formance of the Lessees covenants in the
said Crown Leases reserved and contained
and subject also to an Indenture of Mortgage
Registered in the Land Office by Memorial
No. 63705 and to the principal sum of
\$2,000.00 and interest thereon thereby
secured.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to

D'ALMADA AND MASON,

Vendors Solicitors

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1920. [317]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the HONGKONG BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY will be held in the City Hall on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th, at 12.30 p.m.
L. A. KNIGHT,
Hon. Secretary.
293

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE

THE Commission organizing The First
Aerial Derby Around The World
consisting of—
Commanders LOUIS D. BRAYMONT (President),
Major CHARLES W. GILDER, U.S.A., P.R.S.
(Executive Secretary),
Mr. BENJAMIN HILLMAN (Treasurer),
will address the Members of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce in the
OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY
2nd, 1920, at 5 p.m.
All returned airmen are cordially
invited to attend.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1920. 314

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILD-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this
Company will be held at the Company's
Office, Victoria Building on THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 2nd, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon for
the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors together with Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December
1919.
THE REGISTRAR of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 24th
January to Thursday, 26th February 1920,
(both days inclusive), during which period
no TRANSFER of SHARES can be
Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1920. [323]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1920, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors and the Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from Tuesday, January
27th 1920, to Friday, February 6th, 1920,
both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920. 323

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held in the Office of Messrs. DOWELL
& CO., Limited, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th,
1920, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of re-
ceiving the report of the General Manager
together with a Statement of Accounts to
31st December 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 6th
February, 1920, both days inclusive.
DOWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 27th, 1920. 315

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUES-
DAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1920, at 12 o'clock
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report
of the Directors, together with a Statement
of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and
electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from January 27th to
February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. 241

MOORGATE TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
MOORGATE HALL, LONDON, E.C. 2.

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Cables: A.B.C. 5th Edition. BESTLAYS.
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INDENTS EXECUTED.

SHIPPING, Forwarding and Insurance
Business effected at lowest rates. Corres-
pondence invited.

KORE CLUB.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post
of Resident Beer-ary—STEWART.
Furnished House, Light and Heat provided.
Applications should be made to the Honorary Secretary.
References necessary. Duties to commence
end of March.
[308]

INTIMATION

GIN.

We are agents for and hold
stocks of the following well-known
Gins:—

BURNETT'S
OLD TOM.

BURNETT'S
DRY.

GILBEY'S
OLD TOM.

GILBEY'S
DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 618

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 131, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 30TH, 1920.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER FORCE.

We gave yesterday a digest of the main
provisions of the new Volunteer Ordinance
which had its first reading in the
Legislative Council yesterday. It is now
formally before the community for con-
sideration. No one can have failed to
remark the democratic features of the
Bill, and we think it will be generally
regarded as an acceptable substitute for
the existing ordinances. It is mani-
festly desirable that volunteer forces
should exist in the Colonies, and we
expect to see enrolled under this Ordinance
a Citizen Force no less creditable
to the Colony than the one which it will
supersede. Large numbers of well-
trained men have come to the Colony in
the past twelve months from the war
zone and most of them probably will join
the volunteer force. No name has yet
been adopted for the new corps, and
applicants for admission are to be given
the opportunity of stating on their
forms of application what name they
would prefer for it. Enlistment is
entirely voluntary and the Hon.
Attorney-General in his statement
of the "Objects and Reasons" of
the Bill makes it clear that there will
be no automatic transfer to it from
existing bodies, though a sub-clause
in the new corps may persons who were
members of the Hongkong Defence Corps
on December 31st last. Everyone is
required to apply for admission to the
new corps. The contemplated units
include a Scottish Company and a Portu-
guese Company. There will be, also, a
Reserve Company and Cadet Companies.
The Reserve Company is to consist of
men who have reached the age of 40, and
there is a provision that members of the
infantry battalion will go into the
Reserve Company on attaining the age
of 50. Presumably one object of these
provisions is to afford more opportunities
for promotion. There is nothing to pre-
vent a man remaining in an infantry
battalion up to the age of 60, but then,
for military purposes, he must go "on
the shelf" for even members of the

Reserve Company on reaching that age
will not be required to undergo any
training. There is one point in this
connection that requires to be made
clearer. Take the case of a man of 38
or 39 who has served in the old corps:
Is he on joining the new corps required
to remain in an infantry battalion for
the full period of three years, or may he
transfer, if he so desires to the Reserve
Company on attaining the age of
40? Whoever joins the Force is
expected to serve for three years, and
should he resign, without good reason,
before three years' service is completed he
becomes liable to the payment of a fine.
On the other hand if the Administrative
Commandant refuses to strike out of the
muster roll a man who wishes to resign,
there is a right of appeal to a magistrate.
It is of interest also to note that while
the Governor-in-Council may by regula-
tions declare what is requisite to entitle
a volunteer to be deemed an efficient
volunteer, all regulations must be laid
on the table of the Legislative Council
in the first meeting held after their pub-
lication in the Gazette, and any regula-
tion may be rescinded or amended in
any manner whatsoever by the Council.
That is a new and important feature in
local legislation and can be regarded as
an outcome of the strong protests which
have been made from time to time
especially by the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK
and Mr. ALABASTER against legisla-
tion by regulations of the Governor-
in-Council. Another democratic fea-
ture of the Bill is that members of
each company are to have the opportu-
nity of selecting the persons whom they
desire to see appointed as officers and
non-commissioned officers of that com-
pany. The object of the volunteer force
is that it may be called out in aid of the
Police and regular forces in case of
serious local disturbance, and it is ex-
pressly laid down that nothing in the
Ordinance shall render any officer or
volunteer liable to serve or proceed on
duty without his consent beyond the
limits of the Colony. The Bill would
seem to have been carefully prepared
with due regard to local public opinion,
and we can discover nothing in the Bill
to which any serious objection can be
offered.

Mr. Justice Gomperts is laid up with
an attack of fever.

Lunas Rubber Estates are paying a
final dividend of 15 per cent. free of War
Tax for the year ended October 31st,
1918. This makes 20 per cent. for the
year.

The officers and men of the wing of
the Manchester Regiment who have been
garrisoned in Singapore since the middle
of 1918, left for home recently by the
transport *Dongola*.

A recent Singapore Share Report says:
The announcement of the probable issue
in the near future of a 5 per cent. Straits
Settlements and F.M.S. Victory Loan
came as a complete surprise to the
market, but the existing Loans have, up
to the present, evidenced no sign of
reaction of prices.

The dead body of a four-year-old
Chinese girl, the daughter of a boat-
master, has been sent to the Public
Mortuary. She accidentally fell over board
at Aberdeen on Wednesday and was
drowned. The body of another Chinese
girl, aged 14, has been sent to the Kow-
loon Mortuary. She was accidentally
killed by being struck by a piece of rock
during blasting operations at Saiwan on
Wednesday.

DEATH OF MISS L. J. HAYNES.

We regret to record the death of Miss
Lillian Jane Haynes, which took place at
10.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Miss Haynes, who was employed as a
stenographer in one of the local firms,
was taken ill on January 22nd with
influenza and despite every care and
attention, developed pneumonia which
was the cause of her death.

Miss Dolly Haynes, sister of the
deceased, is at present seriously ill
with influenza.

The deceased was the daughter of
Mrs. Haynes, Matron of the
King Edward Hotel, and the late Mr.
Charles Haynes, who was the founder of
the Hongkong Hotel and its manager,
afterwards manager at a Canton Hotel,
and later still manager of the King
Edward Hotel. The deceased was only
eighteen years of age, and was very
popular.
The funeral took place yesterday. There
were a large number of floral tributes sent
by friends.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OUTER MONGOLIA'S RENUNCI-
ATION OF AUTONOMY.

PEKING, January 29th.

A Presidential mandate has been
issued, accepting the renunciation of
autonomy by Hulunper with the cancella-
tion of the Sino-Russian Treaty relating
to the autonomy.

The mandate praises the petitioner's
loyalty to China, and hopes that the five
races of the Republic will be, harmoni-
ously, united under one banner and enjoy
peace and prosperity.

The Ministry of Finance has been in-
structed to raise funds to carry out re-
forms in this territory after the cancella-
tion of the autonomy.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL"]

PRICE OF RICE IN STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, January 29th.

It is estimated that the present con-
trolled price of rice is costing the Straits
Settlements Government \$3,000,000 a
month.

The Governor, Sir Laurence Guillemard
is expected to arrive on Tuesday.

FIRE IN DES VOEUX ROAD.

A fire broke out in a four-storied build-
ing, No. 199, Des Vaux Road West, at
5.25 a.m. yesterday. The house was
occupied by the Yut Fat Loong firm of
rice merchants. The ground floor was
used as a shop, whilst the other floors
were used for storing rice and for dwell-
ings by the employees of the firm. The
fire, which started on the ground floor,
spread rapidly and soon the whole house
was in flames. The Fire Brigade and the
fire float turned out, but despite their
 strenuous effort the premises were com-
pletely gutted. The fire lasted for nearly
three hours and eventually burned itself
out. The damage done is estimated at
\$45,000. All the property was insured
with six different insurance Companies.
The Police are investigating the cause of
the outbreak which is at present un-
known.
There was no loss of life.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF
ARMS.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO CHINESE.

Two Chinese, who were arrested at 174,
Praya East, on January 28th, were, yester-
day, placed before Mr. J. B. Wood.
One of them was charged with attempt-
ing to shoot Sergeant McFall with intent
to prevent lawful arrest, in addition to
being charged with being in unlawful
possession of a revolver and five rounds
of ammunition. The other was charged
with the possession of a revolver and five
rounds of ammunition.

Sergeant Cockle, giving evidence, de-
scribed how Sergeant McFall, he, the
Chinese constables and a number of
Chinese detectives went to 174, Praya
East to execute a search warrant. The
Police went all armed. They went to the
ground floor. There were three children
sitting outside a cubicle occupied by the
licensee of the opium divan. There was
a counter on the right as one entered the
premises; and this was used by the divan
keeper. A woman and the three children
were behind the counter. The Police
passed the cubicle and went to the back
of the premises. There was a back door
which opened into Chee Sing Lane.
There was also a door at the back of the
premises which opened to a cook house
which occupies the whole width of the
premises between the back door. On the
right of the back of the premises, before
one came to the door of the cook house,
witness saw four men lying on two beds,
smoking opium. Serg. McFall was with
witness. The first defendant was the man
lying nearest to witness as witness en-
tered. The second defendant was lying
opposite the first defendant on the same
bed. Both were in a position as that they
were facing witness as he entered. Be-
yond the prisoners two other men lay on
another bed. Witness looked at all four
men, and then with the aid of C248 and
C293 he pounced on the second defendant,
taking him by surprise. Witness had his
revolver in his hand right from the mo-
ment he entered the building. All the
other Police also had their revolvers in
their hands. Serg. McFall and C270
seized the first defendant. The second de-
fendant struggled and it took witness, and
three Chinese Constables to get the hand-
cuffs on him. Not having his fruncheon
with him, witness had to use his fists.
About this time they had overpowered the
second defendant and were putting the
handcuffs on him. Serg. McFall called out
to witness that the first defendant had
a firearm. Witness grabbed the first
defendant's right wrist, at the same time
dealing him a blow in the face. Serg.
McFall then hurried witness down the
chambered. 22 revolver (produced) half-
opened. Witness took it, closed it and
put it in his left hand lower coat pocket.
When the first defendant was removed
from the bed, two cartridges (produced)
were found on the spot where he had lain.
A Chinese detective then searched the
second defendant and witness saw him
take from under his long coat the five
chambered 28 revolver (produced). When
witness recovered it, it was fully loaded.
After this time witness had been re-
turned to the court.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. BARNES RESIGNS.
POSITION OF COALITION
GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 27th.

It is understood that the resignation of Mr. Barnes is actually in the Premier's hands. Mr. Barnes, apparently, is not content any longer to hold Cabinet rank without a portfolio, but Mr. Lloyd George is endeavouring to get his resignation reconsidered. Meanwhile other Ministerial offices may be reviewed, and Mr. Lloyd George, in view of the Whips' uncertainty as regards the result of the Paisley election, is said to be considering making a programme speech.

Mr. Barnes states that he does not contemplate political retirement.

The situation is most interesting. The retirement of Mr. Barnes would finish any hopes that the Premier had entertained of strengthening his connection with Labour.

It may be recalled that Mr. Barnes took Mr. Arthur Henderson's place in the War Cabinet, despite strong Labour opposition, but to-day he is understood to be in sympathy with Lord Birkenhead's recent indictment as to the invertebrate condition of the Coalition.

The Socialists at Paisley declare their determination to run a candidate. It is stated that Mr. William Paul has been selected as a candidate, and with four candidates, namely, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Mackenzie (Coalition), Mr. Bigger (Labour) and Mr. Paul (Socialist), it is believed Mr. Asquith's chances of being returned would be enhanced.

IMPERIAL STATISTICS.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION IN
LONDON.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Imperial Statistical Conference discussed, *inter alia*, the improvement in trade statistics and the advantage to the Empire of accurate and complete data, especially as regards the control of raw materials and the food production of the Empire, and the establishment in London of a central organisation to arrange the collection and dissemination of all requisite material.

A Committee, including Mr. Findlay Shirras (India), Mr. George Knibbs (Australia), and Mr. Cowins (South Africa), are working out the details arising out of the decisions of the Conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPBUILDING STATISTICS.

RECORD JAPANESE OUTPUT.

LONDON, January 27th.

Lloyd's register puts the total output of the world's merchant shipbuilding in 1919 at 7,144,000 tons, an increase of 1,697,000 as compared with 1918 and of 3,811,000 as compared with 1913 which was the pre-war record year. The figures for the war period show an output in allied and neutral countries in 1914 of 2,852,000; in 1915 of 1,901,000; in 1916 of 1,688,000; in 1917 of 2,637,000; and in 1918 of 5,447,000 tons.

To the 1919 total of 7,144,000 the United States contributed 4,075,000, the United Kingdom 1,620,000 which is still 311,000 below the 1913 record. The total tonnage launched in British dominions was 350,000, which is an increase of 70,000 over 1918, nearly equalling the combined output of the ten years 1908-1917.

The Japanese figures reached the easy record of 611,000, nearly equalling the entire output of Japan for the twenty-two years ending 1913.

MR. ASQUITH'S RETURN.

"IN FOR A BIG FIGHT."

LONDON, January 28th.

Extraordinary interest is being displayed over Mr. Asquith's effort to re-enter the House of Commons via Paisley. That "we are in for a big fight," as the ex-Premier remarked in a speech at Glasgow to-day, is evident from a study of the figures of the last election. Since then Liberalism, of which Mr. Asquith is the leading protagonist, has certainly not shown signs of the by-elections of having regained popular favour. Mr. Asquith has a "black cat" against Labour. The question is: Will the ex-Premier's personality and distinguished record enable him to retain Paisley for free Liberalism? As at East Fife the Unionist candidate, Mr. Mackenzie, is not officially supported by the Coalition. Unquestionably Liberal Coalitionists are not desirous of putting a spoke in the wheel of their ex-chief's return. While even many Coalition Unionists are not inimical towards the idea that the Coalition should re-appear in the House of Commons.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LOOKING FORWARD TO VISIT TO
AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Australian Luncheon Club in London entertained the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Andrew Fisher said the visit of the Prince of Wales would have a greater effect on the most distant parts of the Empire than anything he had yet done. The Prince would receive a most hearty welcome in Australia. His visit would be an emblem of the fact that the Empire was impregnable and that its strength would be used in the ways of justice.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, on behalf of New Zealand, assured the Prince of the warmth of the welcome awaiting him. Sir Thomas Mackenzie suggested that the time had come for the initiation of some great movement to link up the various associations to provide a meeting place for overseas representatives in London—(Cheers). Before calling on the Prince of Wales to reply, the Chairman remarked that the Prince was only following in the footsteps of the King, who had visited the Dominion to open the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Prince of Wales, in rising to reply, was greeted with an Australian yell, and with prolonged cheering. He said he was looking forward with intense interest to his next voyage and the wonderful things he was going to see in Australia and New Zealand, but apart from that he wanted to see the peoples of those two Dominions. He had been closely associated with the Australian Corps and the New Zealand Division during the past five years. He first saw them in Egypt after their Gallipoli exploits, he next saw them in France on the Somme and a few months ago he saw them in Belgium. It must therefore be impossible for him in any way to be a stranger when he got to Australia and New Zealand—(Applause). He was particularly looking forward to seeing as many returned Australian and New Zealand soldiers as he could. He could never forget that they had always described him as one of themselves by the description of "digger"—(Laughter and applause).

That was a compliment he very much appreciated and of which he felt very proud. "I know your soldiers and through them I feel I know Australians and New Zealanders." Proceeding, the Prince of Wales cordially supported Sir Thomas Mackenzie's suggestion of a Club in London for Dominion representatives and concluded by alluding to the interest of Mr. Fisher and Sir Thomas Mackenzie that his visit would do good, adding "I can assure you it is going to do me an enormous amount of good"—(Loud cheers).

Lieut.-Col. L. C. S. Amery, proposing Mr. Fisher's health, emphasised the latter's services. Then, addressing the Prince, Colonel Amery said: "You will be at home, in a sense. You will meet old comrades, old diggers, and I believe you will come away from these great Dominions as you did from Canada, infected with the same national enthusiasm which they feel for you. You came from Canada a Canadian. I believe you will come back an Australian and a New Zealander as well."—(Cheers).

The company included Mr. Blancheberg (South Africa), Sir Hugh Bray (India), Sir Alexander Godley (New Zealand), Sir Thomas Robinson (Queensland), Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir John Pender.

THE PRESENT DAY EUROPE.

ALARMING MENTAL AND
MATERIAL CONDITION.

LONDON, January 27th.

Viscount Bryce contributes an article to the Anglo-American Supplement of the *Manchester Guardian*, discussing the question whether America realises the condition of present-day Europe. Viscount Bryce makes allowances for the embarrasments which beset the Peace Conference, for discordance in views, for an atmosphere of unhelpful passion, for incessant Press interferences and complexity of the problems, but he contends that whatever allowances must be made the Conference failed to solve the problems presented thereto. He considers that there are no elements of stability in the settlement, and new causes of strife have been super-added to existing ones. New irreconcilables are being created and indemnities and reparations are, especially as regards Austria, excessive. He eloquently describes the appalling material condition of Europe, maintaining that the mental condition is no less alarming. Britain is only beginning to realise how her own welfare is involved, while the American people have not yet awakened to the facts of the situation.

Lord Bryce adds: "The truth is that the world has now become, for good or ill, one community in which if any member suffers all suffer." He emphasises that the apparent aloofness of America is due to want of knowledge, not want of sympathy. The picture of Europe as seen in Britain is veiled from Americans by the mists of the Atlantic. He points out that it took America many months to realise the causes of the war and they should not be surprised if the present condition of Europe is not immediately realised, although American idealism and sympathy could not be doubted.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY AND THE
FUTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, December 18th.

Professor Middleton Smith of Hong Kong University, is performing useful service during his present visit to England by trying to bring home to people here a knowledge of the conditions of life and potentialities for trade expansion in China. He has given several addresses of late on this subject. This week he spoke at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Central Hall, Westminster, with Sir Matthew Nathan in the chair. He gave unstinted praise to those responsible for the good rule and government of Hong Kong, especially mentioning the Public Works Department of the Colony for the magnificent engineering work it has carried out. "The splendid system of water supply and the fine roads," he said, "would alone justify any praise."

According to Professor Smith Hong Kong has become habitable for Europeans largely because of the work of the pioneers of science, and he added, "in that connection I may be allowed to mention that our chairman this afternoon, Sir Matthew Nathan, will always be remembered in Hong Kong as a dynamic Governor who did things. He was almost entirely responsible for the building of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and I can only hope that he will use his influence so that the connection of this railway with Hankow may be no longer delayed."

As to the future, the lecturer told his audience that in the next three or four decades the Far East will be transformed. In no part of the world has Nature been more courteous with her gifts; and the change which is to come "will provide wealth which will enrich not only its own inhabitants, but Europe, America, and the other parts of Asia."

Parliament rises this week for the Christmas holidays. An enormous amount of work has been attempted, even if the achievement has fallen short of the efforts made. There has been general surprise that the Coal Bill, limiting owners' profits to 15 per cent, was suddenly dropped, but the true reason is somewhat illuminating as to the undercurrents in politics.

The Bill was introduced in order to fulfil a promise given to Labour early in the year that a limit would be placed on colliery owners' profits. But there was an outcry as soon as the Bill was tabled, and this would destroy initiative in industry and rob men of the rewards of their enterprise. The trouble was that the Government were pledged to the principle of limitation of profits. But, strange to say, in the debate the Ministers' representatives opposed the Bill, and this gave Mr. Bonar Law his chance. "If you oppose it," he said in effect, "I will withdraw it." And he did. But the Ministers' representatives were, it appears, only bluffing. They are out for nationalisation, and to impose anything short of that, but in their opposition in this case they never expected to be taken so promptly at their word.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

The Great War left many difficult problems to be solved, and not the least among them is our future naval policy. That we shall retain a Navy sufficiently strong to safeguard our far-flung Empire goes without saying, and in this imperative responsibility we great Dominions overseas will render invaluable assistance. But it is impossible as yet to say what ship will keep the seas, or what number will be necessary.

For the present all is well. The British Navy ended the war far stronger than when the war began. The Navy stands as sure a shield as ever against any aggressor. But over the future a certain mist prevails. No country, except the exception of America, which has made its fleet in strength and numbers until it shall be on an equality with that of any other Power.

Such being the position, in Britain the directors of naval policy are watching and waiting. Discussions are proceeding with a view of ascertaining and then determining what is the best course to pursue in the light of international naval conditions as they become clearer and more discernible. I would like to emphasise this fact because of criticisms which have appeared in the Press here with regard to Naval expenditure. There are some people who would cut down the Navy estimates without more ado simply because the war is over and no enemy, or probable combination of enemies, can be seen on the horizon. But that is a line that does not command the serious attention of thinking men.

One cause for alert and constant observation of a continually changing series of world situations is to be found in the efforts that I am assured on responsible authority are undoubtedly being made to create a combination of Russia and Germany. If this were to prove successful it would have an influence reaching from the Rhine to Vladivostok, and would inevitably raise serious and urgent naval problems for Great Britain, for the United States, and last but not least, for China and Japan.

LABOUR LEADERS AND COMMON-SENSE.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, M.P., the secretary and acknowledged leader of the railway workers, is quite capable of some quite common-sense ideas, and indeed it could be wished that he and other Labour leaders would more frequently present their followers with what they know are the real facts concerning post-war conditions. The tendency periodically to desert these solid truths as they exist, and compete in the nonsense-market with the frothy agitators who are their competitors for leadership in the Labour movement, harms responsible Labour leaders, the real interests of Labour, and, through Labour, the whole community.

Speaking at Swansea this week Mr. Thomas in sensible mood, warned the railwaymen that "it is no use talking about higher wages and a better standard of living if we forget the means by which these things are provided." There was more to the same effect. I mention the subject to remark that in the past few days there has been a wild rumour about another "lightning strike" of railwaymen; but the real leaders of the strike are not merely the railway workers' union perfectly well that increased production in every direction and the speeding up of the export trade are the means by which alone prosperity can be assured. They know that we are a commercial community, and on our industrial condition our social condition is completely dependent.

I am pleased to record that this is the note that is being sounded at the more important Labour meetings. It is a good sign of the times. A few months ago the "lightning strike" against the Government, employers, and the nation generally, which was the result of the same quarter, is that if the workers desire to obtain social betterment they must organise themselves politically. The ballot paper is preferable to the revolutionary torch. In short, it is recognised that the British matter-of-fact, common-sense way of doing things is better than the Bolshevik way.

NO CITIZEN GUARDS.

The Labour world appears to have settled down to the present as all events, and except for the tramway strike, which has lasted for 12 weeks and has seriously interfered with work in the engineering trades, things are quiet in industry. This is not to say Labour is satisfied and happy—that will not come for some time. The Millennium arrival, but compared with the ferment of some months ago there is much for which to be thankful.

In the circumstances it is perhaps as well that the Citizen Guard, which was proposed at the time of the railway strike and was to be permanently formed, is not to be allowed to die in infancy. "Its implications," as the *Westminster Gazette* puts it in an editorial note, "had not been properly faced." To continue the Corps now would look as if the Government expected Labour to be a factor of a violent kind. No doubt we are faced with difficult social and industrial problems, but the answer is not to be found in force but by the community as a whole. The existence of Citizen Guards would have been regarded as an official mobilisation of class against class, and therefore most provocative.

CABLE DELAYS AGAIN.

In spite of the repeated representations made to the Postmaster-General with regard to cable delays in messages to and from the Far East, there has been no appreciable improvement in the service. "Cable delays" have been explained by the Postmaster-General as being due to the fact that the cables are old and that the fact remains that the position remains unaltered. In Lancashire there is a feeling amounting almost to exasperation. It is felt that over a year after the Armistice something ought to have been accomplished in this direction, and anyway it is indefensible that the business arrangements of the greatest trading nation in the world should still be impeded by official indifference or inefficiency.

But the matter will not be allowed to rest. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is determined to agitate till proper conditions have been restored in the working of the cables. Steps are being taken to bring the matter before the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in January.

A deputation is intended to appoint a deputation to the Postmaster-General, the Postmaster-General Mr. T. J. B. Smith, to obtain from him a definite undertaking to end the present intolerable position.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

Your readers will be pleased to hear that Sir John Randles, who is proceeding to Japan as a representative to the proposed Parliament of the Inter-Allied Commercial Committee, has been requested by business interests here with large connections in China to raise the question of trade-marks as it affects traders in your part of the world. The way British trade-marks are imitated in respect of goods sold in China is notorious, and it will be interesting to note what the answer will be to the facts that Sir John will be in a position to present to the authorities in Japan. He has also been requested to mention the question of the steamship subsidy. E.B.

HARBOURING A MARRIED
WOMAN.

BOTH PRISONERS CONVICTED.

The Chinese living at No. 4, Praya West (Kennedy Town) and his mistress who were remanded by Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's last week on a charge of harbouring a married woman for an immoral purpose, were again before the Magistrate yesterday, and the case continued. The man was sentenced to three months' hard labour and the woman to a fine of \$50, or, in default, three weeks' hard labour.

IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

In a report on Imperial air routes issued as a White Paper, the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation discuss the possible future developments of aerial navigation as a means of speeding up communications between the various parts of the Empire, and particularly the prospect of establishing aerial trunk lines between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. As, however, they find themselves without enough data or experience to justify them in recommending any rigid policy involving the immediate planning and initiation of any complete scheme of Imperial routes, they have come to the conclusion that in the meantime the correct policy is to initiate immediate action to obtain experience, and that such experience should be obtained on that part of the whole field of Imperial routes which offers the best chance of success, leaving the initiation of action elsewhere for further consideration when fuller experience has been obtained.

They have no hesitation in deciding that the proper place for initial action is the route from this country to India, and ultimately thence to Australia. In the second place stands the route from this country to South Africa, which on a section from this country to Egypt would be the same as the first route. They consider it would be wise in the first instance to deal with the problem in reference to one section of the route from this country to India, namely the section between Egypt and Karachi, leaving to the Indian Government the initiation and encouragement of the internal air routes in India. They are convinced that this section has the sphere in which experience can be most readily and usefully obtained, as the conditions of aerial navigation are judged to be more favourable than elsewhere.

They accordingly submit the following recommendations:

1.—The air route from Egypt to India should be developed.

2.—The development should be by private enterprise, but with State assistance, and that the State assistance should take the form of providing meteorological and wireless services and of air ports, including the provision of the sheds required for running purposes.

3.—The service proposals for three air ports should be carried through as soon as possible.

4.—The necessity for additional expenditure on the development of the route for purely civil purposes in order to meet the increase in frequency of the services should not be overlooked though only experience can show what such expenditure may be.

5.—The Post Office, in consultation with the Air Ministry, should draw up a form of tender for an air mail contract between Egypt and India to be put up for competition.

6.—A certain quantity of the aircraft engines and material which have been declared surplus by the Royal Air Force could be placed at the disposal of the Civil Aviation Department for distribution free in this country and the Colonies.

7.—The prohibitory bans on civil aviation in Egypt and India should be removed.

The Committee's modest recommendations, remark the Committee, made on the assumption that the State intends to maintain flying supremacy by supporting the Service side at a level that will ensure the safety of the position.

Against the employment of the Royal Air Force for the development of the proposed route, the Committee urge various objections, one of these being that the evolution of aircraft for civil and Service purposes must, before long, result in their differentiation into distinct types. On the other hand, they are met at the outset by the difficulty that without State aid in one form or another they see no prospect, more especially in present financial conditions, of any private enterprise embarking capital in a venture of this description, where experience is lacking, and many unknown factors will come in. The State aid will therefore be essential. The Committee consider that there is a case for such State aid, holding that the moderate expenditure which in present financial conditions is all that should be contemplated is justified as an investment in an undertaking with very great ultimate possibilities. Three possible methods of organising the undertaking are considered:

1.—Operation by the State itself.

2.—The constitution of a chartered company combining State and private capital.

3.—Private enterprise. State aided.

The Committee are against operation by the State itself. They consider that in a new enterprise of this description, the work of initiation and development is work which the State cannot perform in such a way as to enable the possibilities to be properly tried out.

The formation of a chartered company combining State and private enterprise presents certain attractive features. It is argued that it would enable the organisation to be so formed as to contain representatives of different interests concerned, such as aircraft constructors, shipping companies, and the various departments of State, including the Post Office. It is argued that it would secure a single and uniform development of policy, the co-ordination of all effort, the standardisation of material, the avoidance of any objection on the ground of monopoly, and more or less definite support to the existing aircraft contractors by preferential treatment in the supply of material. The Committee appreciate these arguments, but have come to the conclusion that they cannot recommend this form of organisation for the following reasons: The enterprise under consideration is of all enterprises one in which it is essential that the direction should be free from stereotyped methods and open to new ideas and suggestions, even those which would normally be regarded as impracticable. The concentration of all British aerial effort into a single organisation would have a narrowing tendency likely to jeopardise success. There is serious risk that a chartered company would tend to develop a system of bureaucratic control, open to the same objections as direct control by the State. The Committee consider that too much weight can easily be attached to the present to the arguments for standardisation.

CONTROL OF AIR PORTS.

At this stage, therefore, the Committee hold that the chief is one for the application of this traditional British method of private enterprise, with just such assistance from the State as is requisite for the security of success. There are certain facilities required for air navigation which are clearly best provided by the State, such as meteorological and wireless information and the like, but the Committee think that it must go further, and undertake the provision of what may be called air ports, that is, the terminal and intermediate aerodromes and emergency landing grounds. The provision of these by private capital would lay an initial burden on the enterprise, which would be likely to be fatal to its inception. Further, if, as the Committee anticipate, the enterprise develops and establishes itself, it is on expenditure on air ports that the State might expect to obtain a return in the shape of charges for use.

Moreover, the Committee are of opinion that, when aerial transport over Imperial air routes is an assured success, it will be of the greatest importance that the air ports should be owned and controlled by the State. They regard this as an important factor in preventing operating firms from building up a "good will" of a serious character against the Government. State ownership will give a very full degree of control by the State over commercial flying, and will prevent the very dangerous possibility of monopolistic control if the aerodromes were privately owned and merged into a trust. The Committee generally attach the utmost importance to the principle of State ownership and control of air ports, and they think the matter of sufficient importance to justify its being brought to the notice of all Governments of the Empire.

In the case of the Egypt-India Air Route, the Committee understand that it has been decided for purely Service purposes to establish and maintain aerodromes and landing grounds for the transit of machines for India, and that proposals to this end have been approved by the War Cabinet. Consequently, in this decision, it appears to them that the approval and execution of this scheme, while meeting Service needs, will also be a starting point for the civil development of the air route from Egypt to India. They strongly urge, therefore, that the Service proposals for joining India and Egypt by air should be put into effect as soon as possible. They are advised that when this is done it will be possible to pass one civil machine per week each way between Egypt and India.

The Committee are advised that the time occupied in transit from Egypt to India by sea, namely, nine days at a moderate computation, could be reduced by not less than three and a half days if the transit were made by air, and in the future might be still further reduced.

Accordingly, it would seem that the first step is to ascertain on what terms arrangements can be made for the carriage of mails by air, the carriage of express goods and of passengers being relied on as ancillary to the carriage of mails. The Committee recommended that the Post Office, in consultation with the Air Ministry, should forthwith draw up a form of tender for the mail contract between Egypt and Karachi or Bombay. It would be put up to limited competition between firms of such standing as to make it reasonably certain that they could perform the services tendered for. This contract should provide for alternative tenders for services of varying frequency per week, and would be fitted in with the standing mail contract. In calling for tenders it would be made clear what facilities the State would provide in the way of meteorological, wireless and other information, and in the way of aerodromes and landing grounds. Tenderers would be requested to quote for more frequent services than one machine per week each way, on the basis that the State would, in presence of the tender, consider that further facilities could properly be provided.

It appears to the Committee that the above method of proceeding is the only way of arriving at a judgment on the merits of what the cost and income of an air route on this section is likely to be. In the light of this experience, the whole problem would be further considered, and a more general policy for further development prepared.

STATE GRANT TO OXFORD.

DECREES PASSED BY
CONGREGATION.

On the motion of the Dean of Christ Church, Congregation of Oxford University has accepted the schedule proposed by the Hebdomadal Council for the allocation of the larger portion of the Government grant for 1919-20.

The Dean explained that the result of the application to the Board of Education for a Government grant, the Board had assigned to the University a block sum of £200,000 to be allocated by the University to various departments. It was understood that this sum must be regarded as an emergency grant for the present year and that there was no guarantee of its continuing. The money was not to be used for the formation of new departments or for capital expenditure in any form. The allocation proposed by the Hebdomadal Council had been drawn up at their request by the Finance Board. The grant had been regarded as a supplementary sum to meet the special requirements of the moment. Taking into account the normal grants the Finance Board had been making for salaries, since the grant could not be regarded as permanent.

The Dean added that the allocation proposed satisfied the present needs of the department concerned, and he noted that of the total sum no less than £25,000 would be expended on the salaries of demonstrators and the wages of servants. When the total grant had been received from the Board of Education there would be a balance in hand of £175,000 which would be used for further grant this year, while a certain sum would still be left in hand until the beginning of next Michaelmas term. The decrees were passed unanimously.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd Feb.	9 A.M.
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"DILWARA"	5,600	18th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cbo.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	21st Jan. Noon.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Feb.	Cebu at Manila
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland, Port and Sydney, Melbourne.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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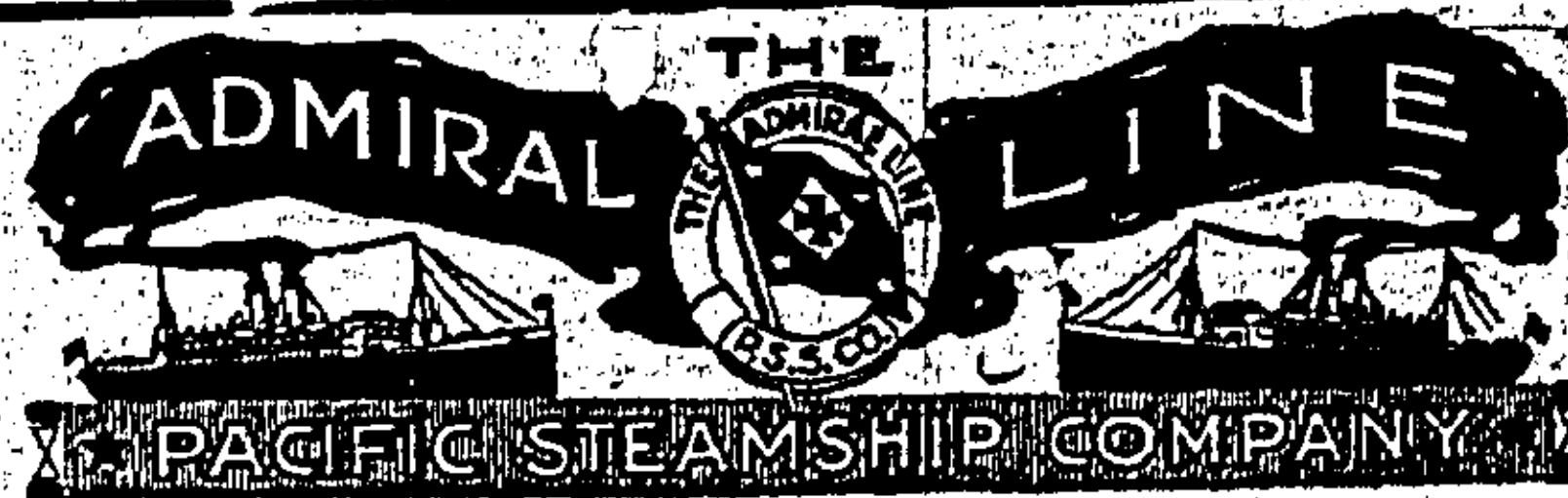
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